

# LOUISVILLE EVENING BULLETIN.

VOL. 4.

LOUISVILLE, KY., THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 20, 1855.

NO. 300.

THE EVENING BULLETIN,  
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE,  
Third st., bet. Jefferson and Green.

Subscription PRICES—**IN ADVANCE.**—**DAILY**, \$10;  
**COPIES DAILY**, \$6; **Tri-Weekly**, \$4; **Weekly**, \$3; **Evening**,  
\$2; **Bi-monthly**, \$1; **Monthly**, \$1; **Bi-annually**, \$1.  
**CLUB PRICES—**IN ADVANCE.****—**5 Contry Dailies or Tri-Weekly**, for \$25; **Weekly**, 1 copy 2 years, \$5; 6 copies 1 year,  
\$15; 15 copies, \$3; 30 copies, \$15; **Weekly Bulletin**, 11 copies,  
\$12.

**NOTES OF PUBLICATION.**—The Tri-Weekly published on  
Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; the Weekly on Tuesdays;  
the Daily on Thursdays; the Evening on Thursdays;  
Remittances by mail, in registered letters, at our risk.

**ADVERTISING RATES—**IN DAILY JOURNAL.****—**Advertisements** in the Daily Journal appear once, if desired, in the Evening Bulletin and Advertising twice in the Weekly Journal will  
appear, as if desired, in the Weekly Bulletin.

**ONE SQUARE.** (10 lines or less), one insertion, \$1.00  
each additional insertion, 25  
Do. one month, without alteration, 6.00  
Do. two do. do do 10.00  
Do. three do. do do 12.50  
Do. four do. do do 15.00  
Do. one year, do do 25.00  
Each additional square, one-half the above price.  
One square, six months, renewable once a week, 25.00  
Do. one year, do do do 40.00  
Each additional square, 20.00

**ADVERTISEMENTS PUBLISHED AT INTERVALS.**—\$1 for first insertion  
and 50 cents for each subsequent one.

**ADVERTISEMENTS PUBLISHED QUARTERLY.**—\$1 per week for each name.  
Advertisements not marked will be inserted 1 month and  
payment exacted.

**YEARLY ADVERTISERS.** Will be confined rigidly to their regular busi-  
ness; advertisements not pertaining to their regular busi-  
ness will be rejected.

**YEARLY ADVERTISERS PAY QUARTERLY;** all others in advance.

**REAL ESTATE AND STEAMBOAT ADVERTISEMENTS,** Sheriff's and com-  
missioner's sales, patent medicine, theatrical, circus, or similar  
advertising not published by year.

**ADVERTISEMENTS FOR CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS,** fire companies,  
water and other departments, and mechanics, half price.

**MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.** Published gratis.

**EDITORIAL NOTICES AND COMMUNICATIONS.** Inserted in editorial  
columns and intended to promote private interests, 20 cents per  
line, or only lines, at the discretion of the editors.

**SEASIDE ADVERTISEMENTS.**—**FOR CONCESSIONS.** 10 cents per line, and  
12½ cents for each continuation; each change considered a new  
advertisement. Standing advertisements for regular packets  
for a season of not over six months, \$12 for one boat, and \$6 for  
each additional boat.

**ADVERTISEMENTS PUBLISHED ONLY IN THE EVENING BULLETIN.** Will  
be charged half the above price; if inserted in Daily Journal  
and contained, after first insertion, in the Evening Bulletin,  
one-fourth the above price.

**ADVERTISEMENTS KEPT ON THE INSIDE OF THE JOURNAL.** Are charged  
as above.

**YEARLY ADVERTISING CHARGED FOR UNTIL NOTIFIED TO DISCONTINUE.**  
Yearly advertisers must confine their advertisements for at  
least one year, or they will be charged extra.

**ADVERTISING RATES—**IN WEEKLY JOURNAL.****—**Each square (10  
lines or less) first insertion.** \$1.00  
Each continuation, 50

**ADVERTISEMENTS CONTAINED IN THE WEEKLY BULLETIN, IF THEY ARE  
CONTAINED ALSO IN THE WEEKLY JOURNAL, WILL BE CHARGED FOR AT  
THE RATE OF 10 CENTS FOR EACH CONTINUANCE; IF NOT CONTAINED IN  
THE WEEKLY JOURNAL, 20 CENTS.**

THURSDAY, SEPT. 20, 1855.

**CHINESE HEMP—A NEW VARIETY—EXTRAORDINARY YIELD.**—Sometime last winter we heard of a new kind of hemp which had been grown for a year or two in Woodford county, Ky., but of its history we had learned but little. While attending the late fair at Lexington we saw some stalks of this hemp on exhibition which were of such extraordinary character that we determined to visit that portion of Woodford where it was grown, in order to learn more of it, which we did, at the close of the fair. It was grown upon the farm of W. L. Vance, Esq., from whom we have received a statement in regard to it.

"Some four years since," says Mr. V., "I read in the National Intelligencer a letter written from China, which, among other details, gave an account of a superior kind of hemp, indigenous to that country. The writer represented it in such commendatory terms as compared with the hemp grown in the United States that I determined, if possible, to procure some of the seed for experiment. A gentleman from France, to whom I mentioned the subject, undertook to procure some of the seed (I think from the Bureau attached to the 'Jardin des plantes' at Paris). He sent me less than half a thimbleful, the result from which is a hemp of such superior characteristics as will I think supplant the production of the common sort, and in a few years, when generally cultivated, will doubtless advance the price of the raw article. The particulars of this new hemp are—1st. The greater length, from two to five feet beyond that of the ordinary growth on the same field; 2d. The increased number of stalks on a like space of ground; 3d. The much heavier yield of lint; 4th. The length of the time from sowing to maturity (being five months); and 5th, and most important, its capacity to produce a length and yield upon land which will not bring the Kentucky hemp."

"I have treated it for three years past," continues Mr. V., "in these various particulars, which are as well known to many of my neighbors as to myself. My hands are now cutting a field of it (30 acres) which was sown early in April last."

We met several practical hemp-growers on the farm of Mr. Vance, who went with us over the field. Avenues had been cut through the hemp in order to afford us an opportunity to see its height on the ridges as well as on the better portions of the ground. This field was the first that had been cleared upon the farm, and we were assured by the gentlemen present that the quality was but medium corn land, and that on the ridges, where this hemp now stands on an average ten feet high, it would not produce the common hemp at all. The land was considerably rolling and consequently varied much in quality, yet the difference in the height of the hemp was hardly over two feet. The crop is so thick and stands so high that there is not room to spread and cure it on the surface on which it grew, and large quantities had been carried off to dry.

We saw two fields of the common hemp on the same farm which was sown four weeks before the Chinese hemp; the hemp in these fields had been cut a month, and is now cured and in the stack. At our suggestion a committee of practical hemp-growers has been appointed, who will measure off and take charge of an acre of this hemp, superintend the rotting and dressing, and report to us the quantity of dressed fiber. We feel a great interest in this matter, believing that the introduction of this variety of hemp into Kentucky will add millions to its wealth. Mr. Vance informs us that he will be engaged in cutting this crop until the 25th inst., and we would advise every

hemp-grower, who can do so, to visit the farm and see it.

We have obtained a bundle of the green hemp, which will be sent to the exhibition of the Southwestern Agricultural and Mechanical Association. The length of the stems varies from 10 to 14 feet, and they do not exceed three-eighths to five-eighths of an inch in diameter at the butt. Mr. V. has also promised to place on exhibition at our fair a quantity of the water-rotted dressed fiber.

[For the Louisville Bulletin.]

TO MY LITTLE SISTER.

Sweet little sister with soft eyes,  
Blue as Italia's far famed skies,  
For thy serene and beaming brow,  
I'll weave a flowery garland now.

A fairy wreathlet in its shell,  
Called from the field of posy,  
And suited to thy tender thought,  
As pure and chaste as silver wrought.

My dearest sister, often child,  
The world, as yet, hath on thee smiled,  
The zephyr waft thee on thy way,  
In all their light and airy play.

New bright thy starry path doth sparkle,  
O may it never, never darken,  
But lie amid undying flowers,  
Where sorrow never, never lowers.

And now thou art beside the waters,  
The fairest of earth's beauteous daughters,  
Gathering bright pebbles on the shore,  
And singing, singing evermore.

Then at night in amber sweet,  
Bright angel-thoughts are wandering feet  
Through thy pure mind, and whispering low  
Through thy sweet lips of carnine flow.

Murmuring, smiling, thou sleep'st on,  
Until the bright and glowing dawn,  
And then thou seem'st a fairy sprite,  
Chasing sunbeams till the night.

HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION LAST NIGHT.—The exhibition of the Horticultural Society closed last night. The Hall was crowded. When we left, Mr. Spencer was knocking down fruits and flowers at prices which showed a proper appreciation of fine fruit and beautiful floral productions. The exhibition has been very successful. Never before was there such a collection of premium productions of the orchard, the garden, and the field. The spirit manifested by the visitors to this exhibition should encourage the members of the society to continue their efforts with unremitting zeal to promote improvement and rivalry in every branch of horticulture and agriculture. We saw upon the tables a large number of fruits, flowers, and vegetables, which we would like to notice at length. Among the most prominent we recollect were the following:

**Flowers.**—We noticed one exquisite piece of floral painting by Miss Anderson; among the hand bouquets, those by Miss J. M. Holl and Henry Nantz were very beautiful; a dish of flowers, garnished with the seed-pods of the magnolia-tripetilla, prepared by Mrs. Austin Peay, was especially deserving of attention. There was also very tastefully arranged dish of flowers by Mrs. Vanwinkle. A floral basket by J. L. Kalfus attracted much attention for its charming simplicity and tastefulness. A complete bijou of a moss cottage, representing Flora's home, by C. C. Carey, was an attractive feature. Henry Nantz had deposited two floral devices which were really beautiful, one a temple and the other a moss pyramid inscribed to the memory of the eminent writer upon horticulture and rustic architecture. One of the most beautiful and attractive features of this portion of the exhibition was a vase of wax flowers, most exquisitely and artistically executed by Mr. L. Woodbury Fiske, of the Merchants' Exchange.

**Fruits.**—The white Doyenne, Seckle, and Bartlett pears, and the Columbia, Whitehead's New Red Heath, and Davis' clear white seedling peaches, contributed by Col. Lawrence Young, were very beautiful. The peculiar feature about Col. Young's fruit is its exquisitely delicate blush. He seems to have some art unknown to others, by which to use the rays of the sun as a painter's brush to touch up his fruit wherever a lively hue is needed to complete its beauty. Among the peaches, the specimens of Grand Admirable, from J. F. Paine; the White Heath, from F. Pound; and some flesh colored peaches, from Wesley Sparks; and the White Heath, White Favorite, Columbia, and Redmond's cling, from A. Peter; and the Laramie, from W. C. Brooks, were remarkably fine.

Among the apples, the Bell-Flower, from J. Watson and C. C. Carey, and the Gloria Mundi, from J. Johnson, were very large. We saw several specimens of Gloria Mundi quite fifteen inches in circumference, but we do not think they can outweigh the one sent us a few days ago by Mr. Henry, of Meade county.

**Vegetables.**—One of the most remarkable things in the whole exhibition was a very ingeniously contrived vegetable coat of arms, composed of forty-six varieties of vegetables, by Mrs. Geo. Hancock. The singular and multifarious application of vegetables to the composition of columns and garlands and flowers and wreaths and baskets, attracted universal attention. We cannot undertake to specify the mammoth vegetables of every description with which the tables were loaded. There were some which could not escape observation, such as the cabbages, beets, and sweet potatoes of Mr. Jno. Thatcher; the beets and carrots of Capt. Aaron Pennington; the neshanocs and sweet potatoes of Mr. T. S. Robards; and a large display of almost every imaginable variety, by Frank Beckman, the gardener of Mr. Geo. E. Heinsohn; and the pumpkins, glass melons, and peas of Mr. Thos. Rucker.

Among the apples, the Bell-Flower, from J. Watson and C. C. Carey, and the Gloria Mundi, from J. Johnson, were very large. We saw several specimens of Gloria Mundi quite fifteen inches in circumference, but we do not think they can outweigh the one sent us a few days ago by Mr. Henry, of Meade county.

Among the apples, the Bell-Flower, from J. Watson and C. C. Carey, and the Gloria Mundi, from J. Johnson, were very large. We saw several specimens of Gloria Mundi quite fifteen inches in circumference, but we do not think they can outweigh the one sent us a few days ago by Mr. Henry, of Meade county.

Among the apples, the Bell-Flower, from J. Watson and C. C. Carey, and the Gloria Mundi, from J. Johnson, were very large. We saw several specimens of Gloria Mundi quite fifteen inches in circumference, but we do not think they can outweigh the one sent us a few days ago by Mr. Henry, of Meade county.

Among the apples, the Bell-Flower, from J. Watson and C. C. Carey, and the Gloria Mundi, from J. Johnson, were very large. We saw several specimens of Gloria Mundi quite fifteen inches in circumference, but we do not think they can outweigh the one sent us a few days ago by Mr. Henry, of Meade county.

Among the apples, the Bell-Flower, from J. Watson and C. C. Carey, and the Gloria Mundi, from J. Johnson, were very large. We saw several specimens of Gloria Mundi quite fifteen inches in circumference, but we do not think they can outweigh the one sent us a few days ago by Mr. Henry, of Meade county.

Among the apples, the Bell-Flower, from J. Watson and C. C. Carey, and the Gloria Mundi, from J. Johnson, were very large. We saw several specimens of Gloria Mundi quite fifteen inches in circumference, but we do not think they can outweigh the one sent us a few days ago by Mr. Henry, of Meade county.

Among the apples, the Bell-Flower, from J. Watson and C. C. Carey, and the Gloria Mundi, from J. Johnson, were very large. We saw several specimens of Gloria Mundi quite fifteen inches in circumference, but we do not think they can outweigh the one sent us a few days ago by Mr. Henry, of Meade county.

Among the apples, the Bell-Flower, from J. Watson and C. C. Carey, and the Gloria Mundi, from J. Johnson, were very large. We saw several specimens of Gloria Mundi quite fifteen inches in circumference, but we do not think they can outweigh the one sent us a few days ago by Mr. Henry, of Meade county.

Among the apples, the Bell-Flower, from J. Watson and C. C. Carey, and the Gloria Mundi, from J. Johnson, were very large. We saw several specimens of Gloria Mundi quite fifteen inches in circumference, but we do not think they can outweigh the one sent us a few days ago by Mr. Henry, of Meade county.

Among the apples, the Bell-Flower, from J. Watson and C. C. Carey, and the Gloria Mundi, from J. Johnson, were very large. We saw several specimens of Gloria Mundi quite fifteen inches in circumference, but we do not think they can outweigh the one sent us a few days ago by Mr. Henry, of Meade county.

Among the apples, the Bell-Flower, from J. Watson and C. C. Carey, and the Gloria Mundi, from J. Johnson, were very large. We saw several specimens of Gloria Mundi quite fifteen inches in circumference, but we do not think they can outweigh the one sent us a few days ago by Mr. Henry, of Meade county.

Among the apples, the Bell-Flower, from J. Watson and C. C. Carey, and the Gloria Mundi, from J. Johnson, were very large. We saw several specimens of Gloria Mundi quite fifteen inches in circumference, but we do not think they can outweigh the one sent us a few days ago by Mr. Henry, of Meade county.

Among the apples, the Bell-Flower, from J. Watson and C. C. Carey, and the Gloria Mundi, from J. Johnson, were very large. We saw several specimens of Gloria Mundi quite fifteen inches in circumference, but we do not think they can outweigh the one sent us a few days ago by Mr. Henry, of Meade county.

Among the apples, the Bell-Flower, from J. Watson and C. C. Carey, and the Gloria Mundi, from J. Johnson, were very large. We saw several specimens of Gloria Mundi quite fifteen inches in circumference, but we do not think they can outweigh the one sent us a few days ago by Mr. Henry, of Meade county.

Among the apples, the Bell-Flower, from J. Watson and C. C. Carey, and the Gloria Mundi, from J. Johnson, were very large. We saw several specimens of Gloria Mundi quite fifteen inches in circumference, but we do not think they can outweigh the one sent us a few days ago by Mr. Henry, of Meade county.

Among the apples, the Bell-Flower, from J. Watson and C. C. Carey, and the Gloria Mundi, from J. Johnson, were very large. We saw several specimens of Gloria Mundi quite fifteen inches in circumference, but we do not think they can outweigh the one sent us a few days ago by Mr. Henry, of Meade county.

Among the apples, the Bell-Flower, from J. Watson and C. C. Carey, and the Gloria Mundi, from J. Johnson, were very large. We saw several specimens of Gloria Mundi quite fifteen inches in circumference, but we do not think they can outweigh the one sent us a few days ago by Mr. Henry, of Meade county.

Among the apples, the Bell-Flower, from J. Watson and C. C. Carey, and the Gloria Mundi, from J. Johnson, were very large. We saw several specimens of Gloria Mundi quite fifteen inches in circumference, but we do not think they can outweigh the one sent us a few days ago by Mr. Henry, of Meade county.

Among the apples, the Bell-Flower, from J. Watson and C. C. Carey, and the Gloria Mundi, from J. Johnson, were very large. We saw several specimens of Gloria Mundi quite fifteen inches in circumference, but we do not think they can outweigh the one sent us a few days ago by Mr. Henry, of Meade county.

## RIVER AND STEAMBOAT MATTERS.

The river commenced rising yesterday, and up to last evening had risen about two inches, making 5 feet 9 inches water in the canal and scant 4 feet in the chute on the falls. The weather turned cool yesterday. At 2 o'clock the thermometer was down to 70.

The Big Sandy was rising day before yesterday.

We have nothing from St. Louis. The mail failed again yesterday. It is caused by the carelessness of the route agents, who permit the Louisville mail bags to go to Cincinnati.

Capt. B. F. Beasley, of St. Louis, has purchased the steamer Helen Mar.

The little steamer Oceola was recently sunk in the Upper Mississippi below New Boston.

The steamer J. B. Carson left Pittsburgh on Tuesday for this port.

The fine steamer John Tompkins, Captain White, leaves for the Tennessee river to-day.

**The Grapeshot.**—Capt. McGuire informs us that he will leave for Memphis to-day. The Grapeshot, as we have already stated, is an entirely new boat, and was built here. She has cabin accommodations for about fifty passengers, and can carry a heavy freight. She will go through without detention, and passengers cannot select a better boat.

The Midas leaves for New Orleans to-day and the R. L. Cobb is advertised for Nashville.

Below we publish a complete list of the damaged goods that have been saved from the wreck of the Kentucky Home and shipped to this city. These articles were brought down on the Jacob Strader yesterday, and were consigned to S. G. Henry & Co.'s auction house. The wreckers are still actively engaged in saving cargo from the wreck:

13 barrels, A B & B; 5 boiler heads, B: 2 bars, B: 14 bars, 8 bars shovels, B & C; 6 handles iron, B C & Co; 43 kegs nails, C E & J; 501 bar iron, 33 lbs. #22 blades, C B & Co; 6 boxes, C E & J; 1 M: 60, C C & W: 1 do; Calbertson & B: 5 do; J H Marshall & Co; 49 lbs copper, K: 8 lbs glass, E M: 1 do made, Garvin, Bell & Co; 49 lbs iron, 33 lbs nails, G & B; 1200 mds, B: 123 lbs; 133 lbs copper, K: 8 lbs glass, M: 1 do made

## EVENING BULLETIN.

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 20, 1855.

**THE SPIRITS ON A SPREE.**—It must be vastly comfortable to the sober, sedate souls who never smile in this world, and who think they would be damned if they were to dance, to learn that spirits in the other world are wild, roystering, frolicsome, obstreperous fellows, who dance, sing, and make merry. The latest account that has come from the spirit-world lets us into the secret that these invisible people are given to ungodly glee, such as dancing jigs, polkas, and fandangoes—that they wrestle, box, and play the devil generally. We confess to a fancy for a jig with John Bunyan; it would be, as the ladies say, "delicious."

It appears that a few days ago three hundred of the believers in Spiritualism had a grand frolic on Long Island. This interesting party, made up of both sexes, were transported on three steamboats to Flushing, where, after receiving the material consolations and comforts of a good dinner and trimmings, they yielded themselves to spiritual influences and Spanish dances; they had a good time of it. We are told that the spirits were on hand in great numbers; for they are always ready to come when the faithful call them. Their method of manifesting their presence was not always in good taste; but then it is useless to dispute concerning the taste of spirits. Some of these spirits exhibited pugnacious propensities, and there were several pretty severe rough-and-tumble contests between spiritual and material combatants. One young man is said to have resisted bravely; but at length the spirit suddenly tripped him up, and he was vanquished. In one instance these spirits were so un gallant as to attack a female; but, owing probably to the interference of the gentlemen, they were compelled to desist. Other spirits, of milder and merrier propensities, incited some of the company to dance; and jigs, rigadoons, fandangoes, and spiritual polkas were the order of the day. Those who could not dance contented themselves with contortions and intricate twistifications of body and features, and the whole scene must have somewhat resembled a Camanche pow-wow.

After these things came the higher spiritual manifestations. Speeches were made on spiritual subjects by two or three learned professors, and by Mr. Smith, the man of razor-strop notoriety, who, having sold all his strops and not being able to announce that he has "one more left," has taken to spiritualism, and turned medium. A very "nice young man," by the name of Ambler, somewhat famous in spiritual circles, then recited a poem under spiritual influence, the chief merits of which are said by the critic of the N. Y. Times to have been sound and gesticulation. After the poem, a circle was formed, composed of nearly seventy persons, and the "developed" mediums took their position inside.

We are not informed of the nativities of the spirits that were evoked on this highly interesting occasion, but a friend, on reading the account, said that it is not improbable that some portion of them were Jamaica spirits. Be this as it may, they were very funny spirits. One of those aerial animals, it seems, had written an epistle to a Mr. Smith, one of the highly developed mediums. The letter, being written on air instead of paper, was difficult to read. Several of the mediums essayed to read it, but were unable to do so. At length the best developed medium in this country, Mr. Randolph, achieved the airy document. It was from a person in the other world who had done a good many wicked things while in this, and warned those still here to behave themselves. The reading of this letter so exhausted Mr. Randolph that he was fain to leave the circle and lie down on the ground and recover his strength.

This is a progressive age, and we know no good reason why there should not be progress in spiritualism. It is now made to appear that spirits are scholars; they can read, write, and cipher, and we are prepared to learn that they have embarked in a general system of internal improvements. Railroads, canals, and telegraphs are as fit facilities in the way of progress as reading and writing, and those who can dance can dig or can run, and those that can run can ride, and those that can ride need something to ride upon—ergo, the spirits need the use of railroads, and we suppose they can and will build them.

**BOURBON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL FAIR.**—The twentieth exhibition of the Bourbon Agricultural Society will be opened at Paris on Tuesday, the 25th inst., and will continue four days. As this is the oldest agricultural society in Kentucky, we anticipate a grand display of cattle, horses, sheep, hogs, and manufactured goods of every kind. Of course a large number of people will be there. Our Bourbon friends offer a very full and liberal list of premiums.

We are requested to state that the Louisville and Frankfort, Frankfort and Lexington, and the Lexington and Paris railroad companies have offered to take all stock and articles for exhibition too and from the fair free of charge. As this is the season of fairs, we hope to see a great gathering at Paris.

**A REMARKABLE CHAMBERMAID.**—A notice of a recent steamboat explosion ends as follows:

"The captain swam ashore. So did the chambermaid. She was insured for \$15,000, and loaded with iron."

Donald McKay, the Boston ship-builder, having nominated the other day by some of the political parties in Boston as a delegate to something, requested the Boston Atlas to say "that he never takes interest enough in politics to go with any party. He believes the country is still safe, and therefore he declines being a delegate to any convention."

**THE MIGRATION OF BIRDS.**—Last night the air was eloquent with the music of migratory birds. It was too dark to see them, but away up in mid-air, from dark to the wee hours of morn, we heard the notes of these feathered travelers, from the scream of the curlew to the quack of the duck, breaking the dull and solemn stillness of the clouded night, and telling that far above our heads were vast multitudes of feathered aristocrats flying from the frosts of the frigid north to find for the coming winter a more genial abode in the sunny south. Whenever these aquatics leave their hyperborean home and come down among us, it may be known that frosts are about; they never leave until after the occurrence of frost where they come from. So it may be considered certain that we shall have cold weather soon. We advise our young friends who delight in shooting to rub up their rusty guns, buy powder and shot, and be ready, for in the phrase of the almanacs when alluding to the weather, pigeons may be "expected about this time."

**A VALUABLE INVENTION BY A COLORED MAN.**—The Philadelphia Sun says that Aaron Roberts, a colored man in that city, has invented what we think cannot fail to prove a most valuable aid to the Fire Department. It is constructed on the principle of a telescope, occupying a very small space when closed, but capable of being extended to a height of some sixty feet, by means of concealed clogs. Above this is a branch pipe, made flexible, and worked in any direction by chains reaching to the ground. The machine can be run into a narrow alley, or any confined space, and, by attaching a hose to a fire-plug, the water will be forced to the top, and thence directed at the pleasure of the operator. Complete safety is thus afforded to the firemen, and instant application may be made to any part of a burning building.

### NEWS ITEMS.

A merchant, by the name of Vail, residing in Fredricksburg, Washington county, Ind., was killed on Tuesday by a brother-in-law. The cause of the difficulty was a small amount of money owing by the former to the latter.

**Sale of a Government Vessel.**—The United States storeship Southampton, one of the Japan squadron, was sold at public auction on Saturday last, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, by William Dumont, for \$5,750 cash.

The Brookville (Ia.) American says that stock large enough to fatten this fall were sold in Franklin county, a few days ago, at \$500 per hundred, and some farmers had refused \$250. Those farmers (remarks the Indiana Journal), like some that held on to their corn and wheat, after prices had nearly reached starvation mark, for still higher prices, stand a first rate chance to lose considerably by being over greedy. Such enormous prices won't be kept up, and those waiting for a rise will be more likely to feel the "hoist" themselves than see it in the hog market.

**Orphans of Portsmouth.**—The Richmond Dispatch of Saturday says: "Yesterday evening there came up in the Curtis Peck twenty children in charge of the Rev. Thos. Hume. They were all from Portsmouth. They were of all ages, from fifteen months to fifteen years. The number was diminished from several causes—some were claimed by their relatives, others were detained by the desire of friends or relatives who expected to be able to take charge of them, &c.; but the chief reason was that the authorities of Portsmouth thought it best to divide the number, sending part at a time. Upon the arrival of the children they were taken in charge by the committee, and were immediately conveyed to the College. They were accompanied by three Sisters of Charity, who showed the tender regard for them. More than five hundred dresses were prepared for them by the ladies of Richmond. They will be made very comfortable."

**THE "RESERVE LIST" OF THE NAVAL SERVICE.**—A writer in the National Intelligencer states that the President, after a mature and careful investigation of the subject, approved the action of the Naval Board on the retired list, without any alteration, and proceeds to remark:

In order to fill up the vacancies in the active lists to the number authorized by law, thirty-five commanders will be promoted to be captains, seventy-four lieutenants will be promoted to be commanders, and one hundred and sixty masters in the line of promotion and passed midshipmen will be made lieutenants.

This is the first time a measure of the kind has been applied to the navy; but the army has been twice subjected to a more severe test under the plea of reduction—the first time after the peace of 1815, and again after the Mexican war, when, on the judgment of the President alone, hundreds were dropped from the rolls, without the benefit to any of them of a liberal retired list, as in the present case with the navy.

On Saturday evening, however, the Crescent City left her anchorage at quarantine and came up to her wharf in this city, thus endangering, as is charged, the health of the city. Information of the fact reached the mayor and health commissioners early this morning, and Justice Osborne was requested to issue a warrant for the arrest of Captain MacGowan, which was done. In the meantime, the health commissioners ordered that the Crescent City be immediately sent back to quarantine, and Captain Wiley, inspector of vessels, was deputized to carry this order into effect. Capt. MacGowan appeared at the mayor's office this noon, and gave bail in the sum of \$5,000 to answer the charge of violating the quarantine regulations, but said he knew not by whose orders the vessel was brought up, being himself absent at the time. The cause of violation is therefore as yet unexplained.—N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

**Mammoth Guns.**—The English are casting shells for the Crimean three feet through and weighing over a ton each. Mr. Nasmyth, the great founder, is also casting guns which, with their carriages, will weigh fifty tons each. They require 225 pounds of powder for a charge, and will throw one of the immense balls of a ton weight four miles.

**MARRIED.**—On the 20th inst., by the Rev. A. H. Redford, Mr. Wm. Hughes to Miss Susan E. Overstreet, both of this city.

**Derivation of "Filibusters."**—The title of filibusters is a mere corruption of the English word freebooters—a German term, imported into England during the Low Country wars of Elizabeth's reign. It has been erroneously traced to the Dutch word *flyboot*, and the Jesuit traveler, Charlevoix, asserts that, in fact, this species of craft derives its title from being first used by the filibusters, and not from its swiftness. This, however, is evidently a mistake, as Drayton and Hakuyt use the word; and it seems to be even earlier standing in the French language. The derivation from the English word freebooter is at once seen when the (e) in filibuster becomes lost in pronunciation.—G. W. Thorbury.

**PROFITS OF WHEAT CULTURE.**—The Alton Courier recently gave two or three instances of the successful and profitable culture of wheat. One instance was that of Col. W. B. Warren, of Jacksonville, whose crop of wheat netted him \$20 per acre, clear of all expenses, at present prices. Another case was that of Mr. Constant, of Sangamon county, where the net profit was \$17 per acre. But these examples of good wheat culture are thrown in the shade by Mr. J. E. Arnold, of Shipman, Ill. He cultivated 73 acres this season, and realized therefrom a net profit of \$320 84—or \$41 49 per acre. He says:

The land had been sometime in cultivation, and for the last few years rented out for corn. The wheat was sown the first of October in the standing corn, and was put in with a joint cultivator, and by going once in a row. Nothing else was done to the wheat or ground except what I have told you. Last year, I had twenty acres in May wheat, on the same farm, which cleared me about \$25 per acre, though I sold four hundred bushels at ninety-five cents in Alton.

**PREMIUMS IN THE WORLD'S FAIR TO AMERICA.**—The Paris correspondent of the New York Tribune says that the following awards will probably be made to American articles on exhibition at the World's Fair. The prizes are not yet declared, but this is thought correct:

The juries of the exhibition have about finished their labors, and the following awards are reported to have been made to Americans: To McCormick's reaper, a gold medal; to Mann & Atkin's reaper, silver medal; to Singer's sewing machine, the highest premium on sewing machines; to Raymond's boiler-iron cutting machine, a silver medal (less than it deserved); to Ladd & Co.'s pianos, a silver medal; to Fowler & Prete, dentists, a silver medal (the highest on dentistry); to Pitt's threshing machine, a gold medal.

**NEW TREATY WITH SIAM.**—The following, said to be communicated by telegraph from Washington, is important. Something of the same kind has also been published before:

Townsend Harris, Consul-General to Japan, leaves this afternoon for New York. Since Mr. Harris has been in Washington he has been charged with making a new commercial treaty with the kingdom of Siam. It appears that the treaty with that power made by Mr. Roberts is of no value, in consequence of the absurd way in which the tonnage dues were levied and the royal monopolies. Mr. Harris has been instructed to make such a treaty as will open that rich country to the enterprise of our merchants. And this is of peculiar importance, in view of the opening trade with Japan, for most of the products of Siam are peculiarly qualified to meet a good market in Japan. He will proceed overland to one of the Indian ports, where he is to be taken up by the United States steam frigate San Jacinto, which will convey him to Sanktong, in Siam, and after he has completed his negotiations will take him to Hong-Kong, from which place he will proceed to Japan in one of our men-of-war.

**AN EXCITING INCIDENT ON THE CARS.**—An event of a tragico comic nature occurred on board the cars on one of our northern railroads in this State, a few days since, which occasioned no small stir among the passengers, and particularly the female portion thereof, proverbially disposed as they are to sympathize with the sufferers of their own sex. A gentleman and lady (husband and wife) took passage at one of the stations for some place east, and were evidently well pleased when they found themselves comfortably seated and the cars well under way, whirling them rapidly along towards their place of destination.

The lady, however, had not been long seated before there were unmistakable signs of uneasiness, and it could not long be concealed that she was seriously ill. Here was a dilemma; but the sex are always *frugal*—in expedients, and she was the lady in question.

To conceal the evidences of her illness, and if possible prevent annoyance to others, she put her head out of one of the windows, and in that position was soon safely delivered of a fine set of teeth, which sickness at the stomach had caused to be ejected from her mouth. As the cars were under full headway, say some forty or fifty miles an hour, the usual speed on our Ohio roads, they could not be stopped, and the lady and her teeth were of course separated; we hope not forever, but we have not learned whether she was able to recover them or not. The event, however, should serve as a warning to all whose teeth are liable to drop out, how they put their heads out of the windows when the cars are in motion.

**VIOLATION OF THE QUARANTINE LAWS—ARREST OF THE CAPTAIN OF THE CRESCENT CITY.**—The steamer Crescent City, Capt. John MacGowan, arrived here on the 13th instant, from New Orleans and Havana, and the health officers having heard that one or more cases of yellow fever had occurred on board during the passage from the former port, ordered the vessel to be detained at quarantine for thirty days.

On Saturday evening, however, the Crescent City left her anchorage at quarantine and came up to her wharf in this city, thus endangering, as is charged, the health of the city. Information of the fact reached the mayor and health commissioners early this morning, and Justice Osborne was requested to issue a warrant for the arrest of Captain MacGowan, which was done. In the meantime, the health commissioners ordered that the Crescent City be immediately sent back to quarantine, and Captain Wiley, inspector of vessels, was deputized to carry this order into effect. Capt. MacGowan appeared at the mayor's office this noon, and gave bail in the sum of \$5,000 to answer the charge of violating the quarantine regulations, but said he knew not by whose orders the vessel was brought up, being himself absent at the time. The cause of violation is therefore as yet unexplained.—N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

**WANTED.**—3 FEMALE WHITE SERVANTS to go to a Female Academy in the country. They are expected to do washing and ironing. And to those who can prove satisfactory reference good wages will be given. Apply to EDGAR NEEDHAM, 119 & 121 Fourth street, between Third and Fourth.

**WANTED.**—A WHITE SERVANT WOMAN, who can cook, wash, and iron. An English woman would be preferred. Inquire at this office. 119 & 121 Fourth street.

**WANTED.**—A GOOD HOUSE SERVANT who can wash and iron well. Inquire at this office. 119 & 121 Fourth street.

**WANTED to Purchase.**—A COMMODIOUS DWELLING-HOUSE on a street running parallel with the river. Inquire at this office. 119 & 121 Fourth street.

**DR. KING'S DISPENSARY.**—D. R. A. KING, a practitioner of New York for the last eighteen years, has opened a Dispensary on Market street, between First and Second, nearly opposite the Bowery Hotel, for the treatment of Private Diseases, such as General Sore Throat, and Diseases of the Heart and other Organs, growing out of the Constitution. His long experience and success enables him to act with confidence. All those who may consider their ease to be in doubt may have the disease effectually cured and every vestige of it removed. And to those who are unable to pay the fees, Dr. King offers a small advance of money, to be paid in a few days by an operation which causes no pain. Where a chronic disease exists, general derangement of the whole constitution must ensue, a continuance of which will bring on a train of bad effects. Dr. King's treatment will be prompt and will undermine the constitution and cause premature old age.

**SEMINAL WEAKNESS.**—Particular attention will be given to this disease, and all the consequences growing out of it brought on, in many cases, by the destructive habits of incontinence, and the excessive indulgence of the passions, which undermine the constitution, render it incapable of supporting the body, and shorten life.

**Persons abroad,** by writing and stating their case, with a fee enclosed (post-paid), can have the medicine sent to their address, with necessary directions for using the same.

**Strictures observed in all cases.**—All bals.

**WANTED.**—A GOOD HOUSE SERVANT who can wash and iron well. Inquire at this office. 119 & 121 Fourth street.

**WANTED.**—A GOOD HOUSE SERVANT who can wash and iron well. Inquire at this office. 119 & 121 Fourth street.

**WANTED.**—A GOOD HOUSE SERVANT who can wash and iron well. Inquire at this office. 119 & 121 Fourth street.

**WANTED.**—A GOOD HOUSE SERVANT who can wash and iron well. Inquire at this office. 119 & 121 Fourth street.

**WANTED.**—A GOOD HOUSE SERVANT who can wash and iron well. Inquire at this office. 119 & 121 Fourth street.

**WANTED.**—A GOOD HOUSE SERVANT who can wash and iron well. Inquire at this office. 119 & 121 Fourth street.

**WANTED.**—A GOOD HOUSE SERVANT who can wash and iron well. Inquire at this office. 119 & 121 Fourth street.

**WANTED.**—A GOOD HOUSE SERVANT who can wash and iron well. Inquire at this office. 119 & 121 Fourth street.

**WANTED.**—A GOOD HOUSE SERVANT who can wash and iron well. Inquire at this office. 119 & 121 Fourth street.

**WANTED.**—A GOOD HOUSE SERVANT who can wash and iron well. Inquire at this office. 119 & 121 Fourth street.

**WANTED.**—A GOOD HOUSE SERVANT who can wash and iron well. Inquire at this office. 119 & 121 Fourth street.

**WANTED.**—A GOOD HOUSE SERVANT who can wash and iron well. Inquire at this office. 119 & 121 Fourth street.

**WANTED.**—A GOOD HOUSE SERVANT who can wash and iron well. Inquire at this office. 119 & 121 Fourth street.

**WANTED.**—A GOOD HOUSE SERVANT who can wash and iron well. Inquire at this office. 119 & 121 Fourth street.

**WANTED.**—A GOOD HOUSE SERVANT who can wash and iron well. Inquire at this office. 119 & 121 Fourth street.

**WANTED.**—A GOOD HOUSE SERVANT who can wash and iron well. Inquire at this office. 119 & 121 Fourth street.

**WANTED.**—A GOOD HOUSE SERVANT who can wash and iron well. Inquire at this office. 119 & 121 Fourth street.

**WANTED.**—A GOOD HOUSE SERVANT who can wash and iron well. Inquire at this office. 119 & 121 Fourth street.

**WANTED.**—A GOOD HOUSE SERVANT who can wash and iron well. Inquire at this office. 119 & 121 Fourth street.

**WANTED.**—A GOOD HOUSE SERVANT who can wash and iron well. Inquire at this office. 119 & 121 Fourth street.

**WANTED.**—A GOOD HOUSE SERVANT who can wash and iron well. Inquire at this office. 119 & 121 Fourth street.



